

Von Bernstorff's Dispatches, Wireless or Otherwise

German Embassy Has News of Great Victories,
Dreadful Atrocities, and Makes a Few
Comments of Its Own.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The German Embassy received a wireless to-day from Berlin announcing that German and Austrian troops had occupied Lodz, the largest manufacturing centre in Russian Poland, and that the battle northward from Lemberg was continuing. It adds:

"The report is confirmed that the French abducted fourteen women and twenty-five children from a German frontier place; also a hospital doctor and assistant from Lorchingen. Fate unknown."

Later the German Embassy received the following additional wireless from Berlin:

"The news that German troops have left Brussels on account of the situation in East Prussia is wrong. The German administration in Brussels is very active, civil servants arriving every day for newly organized offices."

"The French official communiqué that the Russians have completely invested Koenigsberg is also a lie. The Russians never covered half the distance between the frontier and Koenigsberg, and are now retreating eastward after the annihilation of their narrow army."

"The 'Gazette de l'Europe', a respectable paper, calls London a lie factory, comparable with Shanghai during the Russo-Japanese War."

"Lord Churchill's declaration that a victorious Germany would seek expansion in South America appears to be the climax of ridiculous calumny and of an unscrupulous attempt to incite the friendly nations of both North and South America against the German people, while the German press here, on the contrary, heartily welcomes the progress and prosperity of free American nations."

"German soldiers returning from Belgium cruelly mutilated increase the German people's indignation against the revolting atrocities created by Belgian civilians."

"Enormous excitement has been caused by the Belgians' attempt to induce the world, with London and Paris, who are endless liars, as accomplices. In the belief that German soldiers are authors of atrocities."

"The Socialist German paper 'Vorwärts' gives a shocking description of the wholesale assassination of Germans at Louvain. The 'Simplicissimus', another publication, says the name of Belgium is the worst insult that could be inflicted upon civilized man."

"The most contented and grateful lot of American refugees that has come to this port since the European war began arrived here last night from Genoa by the Italian steamship Verona. With the exception of 20 women and 32 men who were compelled to travel in the steerage, the 202 Americans on board found accommodations in the saloon and second cabin departments, but all had the freedom of the ship and took their meals in the first cabin."

When Captain Simone Guli, master of the Verona, was a few hours at sea he made inspection of the vessel and immediately set his men at work building separate quarters for the 20 American women. So well was the work done that the compartment was known aboard ship as the "Steerage de Luxe."

Prominent among the steerage passengers was Miss Rita Jolivet, the actress, who was leading woman for Otis Skinner in "Kismet," and who recently appeared in "A Thousand Years Ago." Miss Jolivet was exceedingly popular with all the women passengers, and during the voyage of sixteen days managed to conceal her identity.

It was only when Miss Jolivet's name was checked off on the alien list by the immigration officials that she was discovered. Not knowing who she was, many of the women advised the reporters to find the "dear little French girl in the steerage," who had managed the entertainments on board and had made life so merry for all her fellow refugees. Miss Jolivet never participated in the programmes herself.

"This is the saddest trip I have ever made to this country," said Miss Jolivet. "All my people are in the war, the men in the army and the women with the hospitals. I asked our consul at Genoa to help me get back to Paris, as I wanted to serve as a nurse in the Red Cross, but he told me that the government was only taking nurses with experience of three years or more. I then determined to come here and send back to France as much of my salary as I could afford."

Miss Jolivet had been in Italy under contract with one of the big Italian moving picture companies for a dozen film plays.

Miss Julia Byrne, vice-principal of Public School 75, Manhattan, was among the saloon passengers. She said she had booked passage in this ship to return on the steamship Hamburg, now the Red Cross, and that she was taking back on the Verona.

"When we were passing out of Gibraltar," said Miss Byrne, "a French torpedo boat came out to us and asked the captain if he was a German. He replied that he was not. The torpedo boat then fired at us, but it was a bluff. The officer on the war vessel directed him to proceed."

The Verona brought over 820 passengers. Of her 74 saloon passengers 67 were American citizens; 83 of the 172 second cabin were citizens and the steerage of 674 had 62 citizens.

American citizens on board were: Miss Esther Edmonds, an American portrait painter; Albert Arthur Livingston, professor of Romance languages at Columbia University; Mr. and Mrs. William Stanton, John T. Shattuck, Elizabeth Burbank, Miss May Storer, D. M. Jenkins and C. Valentine Kirby.

BELGIAN MISSION COMING ON CELTIC

Deny Citizens of Louvain Gave Germans Provocation for Burning of City.

London, Sept. 2.—When the Celtic sailed to-day the members of the Belgian mission, who were to be among the passengers. At 2 o'clock this morning the Admiralty notified the officers of the steamship line that it was necessary to get accommodation for the mission. It required some shifting of passengers to make room for the five Belgians, but this was finally done before the sailing hour.

C. de Wiarts, head of the mission, took occasion to deny the story that Louvain had been destroyed because the son of the Burgomaster had shot a German general. He said: "There is absolutely no truth in such a report. There was no provocation. M. Wiarts was detained by the other members of the mission."

Others sailing were Judge and Mrs. Joseph D. Bede and daughter, Colonel Colt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Crosby, Miss Isabel Ballantine, Alice H. Brune, Mrs. Warren Delano, Mrs. J. E. Delano, Sir Arthur Elliott, Miss Bertha Elliott, J. K. McGuire, Edmund B. Osler and Major A. Woods.

WOMAN AS FREIGHT 120 MILES TO PARIS

American Refugee Describes Trying Eleven-Hour Ride from Chatillon.

Arriving home from France yesterday, Mrs. Webster J. Scofield, of Holman, told of riding 120 miles, imprisoned in a freight car, from Chatillon to Paris, when the railroad suspended passenger service to move troops.

When she reached Chatillon, homebound bound, with two friends from Jacksonville, Fla., there were no trains to take civilians to Paris. They were told by a trainman that a freight car stood on a sidetrack filled with gun carriages was going to Paris and that if they hid in it they could get through.

Mrs. Scofield, with three other women and two men, took the trainman's advice. They had ridden five hours in the darkness when a brakeman locked the door, and they were practically prisoners for six hours more until a soldier heard their cries in the Paris freight yards and let them out.

LABOR CRISIS IN LONDON NOT SEVERE

London, Sept. 2.—The Board of Trade announced that the percentage of unemployment on August 28 among workmen in trades insured against unemployment, in building, works of construction, engineering, shipbuilding, vehicle making and other trades, was 6.2, as compared with 5.8 on August 21, 5.1 on August 14 and 4.0 on August 7. Thus while unemployment in these trades is still increasing, the rate of increase is becoming much slower.

The present unemployment percentage of 6.2 is well below the estimated average of unemployment in insured trades over good and bad years.

As regards the uninsured trades, the number of work people on the registers of labor exchanges on August 28 was 80,687, showing an increase of only 1,000 in a week, as compared with an increase of 9,000 in the previous week and 30,000 in the first fortnight of August.

\$11,568 FOR 1,000 BEDS

More Contributions Received to Aid Wounded Soldiers.

Many gifts were received yesterday for the fund which is being raised to provide 1,000 beds for the American Hospital in Paris, in order that wounded soldiers may be properly cared for. The amount thus far contributed is \$11,568, of which \$6,000 had previously been acknowledged. The new subscribers to the fund are:

Mr. William Starr Miller, \$500; William K. Vanderbilt, \$250; Mrs. August Belmont, \$100; H. P. Webster, \$75; Mrs. Gordon Abbott, \$50; J. Barrett Wendell, \$40; William F. Gurdon, \$25; Miss K. L. Lawrence, \$20; Chester A. Brewster, \$10; Leonard Greenleaf, \$10; Miss Conning, \$10; Miss Annie Stone, \$10; Miss E. J. Stone, \$10; G. M. Weld, \$10; Mrs. Whitcomb Bond, \$10; Benjamin W. Morris, \$10; Marcel Simon, \$5; Mrs. Fulton Cutting, \$10; Mrs. Snowden Palmerstock, \$10; Mrs. J. Lov Harriman, \$10; Lloyd Phoenix, \$10; Mrs. George W. Wetmore, \$10; Mrs. Willard Straight, \$10; George Peabody Wetmore, \$10; Miss Maude A. R. Wetmore, \$10; M. H. Young, \$10; Mrs. J. P. Sears, \$1,000; John B. Trevor, \$1,000. Total, \$11,568.

Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall st.

RELIEF FUND HAS \$54,537 ON HAND FOR EUROPEAN WAR.

Contributions to the European Relief Fund being collected in this city by the New York State Board of the American Red Cross yesterday amounted to \$1,250, bringing the total contributions to date to \$54,537.70. The amounts received yesterday and the donors were:

J. I. C. \$200; through Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., \$140; Otto T. Barnard, \$100; Arthur F. B. \$100; Richard N. L. Church, \$100; Siegfried Grunin, \$50; Frances M. Hoyt, \$50; H. H. Nichols, \$50; Mrs. G. N. P. \$50; Mrs. A. M. Kipper, \$50; George W. Clyde, \$50; Mrs. George W. Clyde, \$50; Jordan L. Mott, \$50; William H. Rock, \$50; Mrs. J. S. \$50; Mrs. George W. McCarter, \$50; E. E. Cushman, \$50; Mrs. George Wood, \$50; anonymous, \$50; Louise Whitbrite, \$50; employment of Alice P. Lazarus, \$100.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Herbert, \$100; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Betcher, \$100; "September," \$100; "Anon," \$100; Rev. and Mrs. P. V. Newman, \$100; people of Olatheville, N. Y., \$100; M. C. M. Fr. Frances Blake, \$100; P. M. Ripley, \$100; Mrs. William J. Gilbert, \$100; J. W. E. In Memoriam, \$100; Mrs. J. E. Greer, \$100; Mrs. C. M. Meserole, \$100; "Friend," \$100; Miss Elizabeth W. Worthen, \$100; John Vanderbilt, \$100; "Friend," \$100; Irma Tricorini, \$100; Leo S. Peterson, \$100; Carl Rogers, \$100; "A Danconess," \$100; "Cash," \$100; total, \$1,250.00.

Contributions may be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, treasurer, Red Cross office, 130 East 22d st., or at 52 William st.

CANADA WARY OF U. S. PAPER MONEY

Montreal, Sept. 2.—Banks here state to-day that, under present international exchange conditions, they do not want to get loaded up with American paper money other than that with a gold guarantee, such as gold certificates and greenbacks.

Silver certificates and national bank notes, which have not gold behind them, are being discriminated against.

PUT IT TO WORK

SOMEONE has said:
"Money is not greatly different from men and women in that it must work to get the best out of itself."

The Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates which we sell give you an opportunity to put your money to work easily, quickly and at 4½ interest. Besides it's a guaranteed investment.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 E. W. N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Bklyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

BRANCH BANKS TO AID S. AMER. TRADE

National City Will Open in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro.

Predictions of a tremendous increase in our commercial relations with South America followed the announcement yesterday that the government had given permission to the National City Bank to open branches in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. The bank also has applications pending for the opening of sub-branches in other South American cities.

While plans for the opening of the branches were yet incomplete, it was said at the bank yesterday that the Buenos Ayres branch would open on October 1 unless something unforeseen arose. Colonel George R. Colton, former Governor of Porto Rico, and J. H. Allen, former manager of the National Bank of Haiti, will be joint managers of the Buenos Ayres branch. With a force of half a dozen trained clerks they will leave here about September 18.

While the new branch will have joint managers, their work will be different. Mr. Allen, who helped build the bank of Haiti, will devote his time to the technical side of banking. He is well acquainted with Latin-American methods.

Colonel Colton will give his time to the gathering of information concerning trade opportunities for the American manufacturer in South America.

After many years of experience as a national bank examiner, Colonel Colton went to the Philippines with the 1st Nebraska Regiment, and became Collector of Customs for Iloilo, and later was sent by President Roosevelt to organize the receivership of customs for San Domingo. He later became Insular Collector of Customs for the Philippines, and in that capacity was the author of the Philippine tariff. He was appointed Governor of Porto Rico in 1900.

Colonel Colton was optimistic yesterday over the opportunities for the development of commerce between this country and the Latin-American nations. "It is a great emergency opportunity," he said, "and a great demand for our goods and we must do our work so as to merit a continuance of the new trade after a return to normal conditions."

"The National City Bank will perfect an organization to gain first-hand information about the requirements of trade which will be of assistance to present and prospective exporters. American manufacturers and exporters who would become successful in trade with South American countries should co-operate by sending men to study the trade of the countries there."

The plans of the bank to sail, call for the opening of a number of other branches, if conditions justify them. The branch in Brazil will be the next to be opened.

This afternoon she was invited to Sunderland House to meet the Duchess of Marlborough, who expressed the most sympathy with the object of her mission and who is undertaking to give it all the support in her power. Mme. Vandervelde, who is of English birth, was also received by Queen Mary, to whom she presented a letter she had received from the Queen of the Belgians warmly commending her appeal to the people of the United States. The letter, dated Palais d'Anvers, August 30, says:

"Her majesty the Queen charges me to say to you that she approves of your project to enlighten by your words public opinion in England and the United States as to the distress inflicted on our peaceful population by the German invasion."

"Five of our provinces are devastated. Thousands of families have been rendered homeless, and they deserve that both their country and humanity generally should spare no efforts to relieve them."

"Her majesty the Queen's best wishes follow you into these two countries, which love to give an example of steadfastness in misfortune."

"Please accept this, dear madame, as an expression of my very best wishes."

"COUNTESS G. DE CARAMAN CHIR-MAY, Lady-in-Waiting."

MORE FOR RED CROSS

Relief Fund Has \$54,537 on Hand for European War.

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U. S. FRENCH FUND FOR ALL REFUGEES

Washington, Sept. 2.—A French relief fund is being formed for the purpose of assisting sick and wounded refugees, not only French, but also Belgian, English and other nationalities, now swarming into Paris and other French centres. An organization will shortly be perfected among the many people interested in Franco-American activities throughout the country.

Meantime individual subscriptions are being received by the French Embassy in Washington, which will see that the funds are properly applied.

Reports reaching here from Paris and other places in France tell of the misery, particularly among the poorer classes, following in the train of the war. These came from Americans and French residents of Paris, Mrs. Herman H. Schiffrin, wife of the American banker in Paris, being among those who have drawn special attention to the urgent needs of the thousands of French and Belgian peasantry driven into Paris by the crushing of the contending forces.

Silver certificates and national bank notes, which have not gold behind them, are being discriminated against.

1,000 HOME FROM EUROPE; FEW SAIL

Carpathia and Hellig Olav In, with Americans in Steerage.

OLYMPIC TAKES OUT ONLY 94 PASSENGERS

W. E. Corey Goes for Wife at French Chateau—Italian Liner Due To-day.

The Carpathia, of the Cunard Line, from Adriatic ports, and the Danish liner Hellig Olav, from Scandinavian cities, arrived yesterday with about 1,000 refugees glad to get back to the United States after hardships in the war zone. At the same time two ships sailed for the other side with the smallest lists on record.

Despite the Carpathia's difficulties at the beginning of her voyage, the passengers were full of praise for Capt. Prothero and the officers of the ship. Leaving Trieste August 2, the day war was declared in Austria, the liner went to Fiume, where all Austrian officers on board were taken off.

At Malta the English authorities helped themselves to the crew. Naples produced a few cooks, and the waiters on the boat doubled in the kitchen. After a safe passage to New York, the liner's red funnels a war gear to deceive any German cruisers that might be prowling in the sea lanes.

On board were several parties of students who had been touring the Continent. J. C. Wardlaw, of the Georgia Normal School, conducted one party. He told of seeing fully 500,000 Italian soldiers massed on the frontier of Rome and Naples, he saw swarms of soldiers, whose sympathies were apparently with France. He asserted that he had attempted to stand by the Triple Alliance would produce a rebellion in Italy.

Dr. Walter Strong, of Philadelphia, reported 3,000 Americans stranded in America. American gold was discounted at 10 per cent, and American notes at 20 per cent. He said he finally reached Rome, only to find that there were 5,000 refugees.

The Hellig Olav's passengers also reported an uneventful and satisfactory crossing. Of the 754 steamer passengers, 450 were Americans, who were permitted to dine in the cabin saloon.

Representative William D. B. Alney of Pennsylvania, was a passenger. In Siberia, he said, troop trains held up the liner for several days. He was on the Royal Express to Tongue, where he was shot in the morning. They were, however, sent on to Cologne. They were deprived of all their documents and mobbed by crowds of howling German soldiers at Liege, Aachen and other stopping places. They were finally liberated and escaped through Holland, after encountering many difficulties.

Paris, Sept. 2.—It has been decided to use the American cruiser Tennessee as a guard ship for the Channel.

Mrs. Stobart, who went to Brussels to establish a Belgian Red Cross hospital, has returned to London. While trying to get from Brussels through the German lines she was arrested, with her party, outside of Louvain and taken in a coal truck to Tongue, where, she says, she was submitted to insulting treatment as a suspected spy at the hands of German officers.

Mrs. Stobart and her party spent the night in a guardroom, expecting to be shot in the morning. They were, however, sent on to Cologne. They were deprived of all their documents and mobbed by crowds of howling German soldiers at Liege, Aachen and other stopping places. They were finally liberated and escaped through Holland, after encountering many difficulties.

The necessity for such a ferry service by the Tennessee is found in the fact that there are so many Americans in France to-day wanting to get quickly to England that the Channel steamers cannot accommodate them all. As soon as it is known when the Tennessee will reach Havre the French government will arrange for special trains from Paris to move the Americans.

There are here to-day a large number of other Americans who have come from Switzerland and who also want to get to England.

WIRELESS UNDER CENSOR'S CHARGE

Washington, Sept. 2.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, after a conference with Counsellor Lansing at the State Department to-day said that the wireless censorship had been adjusted as unofficially outlined two days ago.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO BE HERRICK AID

Sharp to Stay in Havre to Help Care for American Refugees.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Although William G. Sharp, the newly appointed Ambassador to France, has arrived at Havre, Myron T. Herrick will remain as ambassador indefinitely, as President Wilson is reluctant to make any changes while conditions in Europe are so acute. Mr. Herrick's work has been gratifying to the administration, and because of his familiarity with the European situation and conditions as they now exist it is probable that he will remain in charge several months.

Secretary Bryan said to-day that Mr. Sharp would assist Mr. Herrick in taking care of American refugees and performing other duties as he might see fit. Mr. Sharp would remain in Havre for the present.

"Because of the condition of affairs in France we decided to suspend the usual custom and have Mr. Herrick remain in charge of the embassy," said Mr. Bryan.

Ambassador Herrick reported to the Department of State to-day that arrangements had been completed for a special train on a state railroad to carry 1,000 Americans from Paris to Havre, where those who do not leave for the United States will take passage for England. The number of refugees included 250 Americans from Switzerland. Mr. Herrick said in his message that he had learned nothing of the re-

U. S. AID FOR MORE AMERICANS ABROAD

All Desiring to Depart May Leave Petrograd This Week.

200 AT OSTEND TO GET TRANSIT FUNDS

Cruiser Tennessee to Ply Channel as Ferryboat, Carrying Refugees from Havre.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Sept. 2.—A dispatch to the American Embassy says that all Americans who desire to depart will be out of Petrograd (St. Petersburg) by the end of this week.

Two hundred Americans are at Ostend without money and unable to cash checks. The embassy is arranging to send them funds for transit.

The American cruiser Tennessee left Falmouth to-day for Havre, where she will continue the work of distributing financial relief to Americans who are in need of money.

Every effort is being made to rush Americans from Paris as quickly as possible. The French government is providing them with every facility to enable them to reach Havre. At this port they will be met by the Tennessee. The cruiser will aid them financially, and if necessary she will afford transportation across the Channel.

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FEDERAL SHIP BILL ADVANCED

Vessels Purchased To Be Used as Naval Auxiliaries.

Washington, Sept. 2.—The administration's bill to create a \$10,000,000 corporation, to be controlled by the government, for the purchase or building of ships to engage in the foreign trade was favorably reported to-day by the House Merchant Marine Committee.

The bill was amended to provide that the quasi-public corporation may either purchase or build the ships, that the proposed shipping board shall make annual reports to Congress, and that no ships may be sold or routes abandoned without the consent of Congress.

At the suggestion of the President a further amendment that the ships purchased or constructed shall be put into operation with the view that they may be used as naval auxiliaries, if needed, is likely to be adopted. The Naval Committee has tentatively agreed on a bill which conflicts with the Merchant Marine Committee's measure, proposing a \$30,000,000 appropriation for naval auxiliaries to be used as merchant vessels. The Naval Committee probably will not present its bill.

Following the statement of Secretary McAdoo that the shipping legislation is an emergency matter, Chairman Alexander, of the Merchant Marine Committee, will ask a rule or unanimous consent for its prompt consideration.

At the discretion of the President and the shipping board the government steamers may enter any trade, and Secretary McAdoo assured the committee that the neutrality of this country would be maintained.

The Federal Marine War Risk Insurance Bureau will be open for business to-morrow at the Treasury Department. President Wilson signed the act creating the bureau to-day, and to-night Secretary McAdoo announced the

appointment of W. C. De Lanoy, of New York, an underwriting insurance expert, as director of the bureau.

Mr. De Lanoy will open an office to-morrow and be ready to insure American ships and American cargoes in American ships. His bureau will be under Assistant Secretary Peters. No requests for insurance had reached the bureau to-night.

An executive order suspending certain sections of the navigation laws, as authorized under the registry bill, passed last week, will be issued to-morrow. This and the signing of the war risk bill remove objections of various big shipping companies to placing their fleets under the American flag, and such concerns as the Fruit Company, the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the Dollar Steamship Company are expected to make immediate applications. These companies alone would add 200 steamers to the American merchant marine.

The plan of Senator Weeks to send to South America six government vessels laden with samples, to bias the opinion as to the feasibility of the project was passed by the Senate without objection.

The Secretary of Commerce is directed to prepare in detail an estimate of the cost of sending at least six vessels, now in the military or naval service, to the United States to the principal ports of South America. "Such vessels to carry suitable samples of the manufactures and products of this country, together with a reasonable number of representatives of business or trade organizations," and to adopt such other means as he may deem advisable to put American manufacturers and producers in direct contact with the markets of South America.

Senator Shively made an effort to secure the passage of the bill designed to enable the President to shift diplomatic and consular officials to meet the emergency created by the war. The measure, which was approved by the Foreign Relations Committee to-day, provides that officers in the foreign service be commissioned to grades in stead of particular offices and authorizes the President to transfer them for such places as he may choose with in the grade in which they are commissioned. Senator Gallinger objected to the consideration of the bill to-day.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL AUSTRIAN TARGET

Paris, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Petrograd (St. Petersburg) says the "Novoye Vremya" charges that during the bombardment of Belgrade the Austrians destroyed a maternity hospital over which the Red Cross flag was flying, killing 100 children.

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